

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2, 3, 4, and 5. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The final issue of the war between Germany and France continues to be involved in doubt, notwithstanding the immense military superiority of the invaders. In any ordinary contest the hard blows already dealt by the Germans would have conquered a peace. But they have to encounter the double difficulty arising from the absence of a regular government with which to treat, and from their determination to exact conditions which are to the last degree distasteful to the French people. The latter seem to be as determined to retain, or rather to regain, Alsace and Lorraine as the Germans are to permanently possess these coveted provinces, and both combatants are resolved to submit this issue solely to the arbitration of arms. The French will no more listen to reason or argument on this question than the people of the loyal States would to propositions for a surrender of national territory to the Rebellion. When they are told that the Prussian force is overwhelming, they answer that it will not continue to be so after their new recruits are drilled. When they are admonished that the invaders now actually occupy the disputed territory, and that it is madness to attempt to drive them out, they answer that they will nevertheless succeed in accomplishing this difficult task, and that their triumph is a mere question of time. When they are warned that their capital must fall, they answer that the Prussians are unable to capture it, but that even if this terrible disaster follows on the heels of Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan, they will still struggle on; that a large portion of their national strength in men and money is concentrated in Southwestern France, which will prolong the contest in spite of all discouragements; and that, as the English were driven from their country after occupying portions of it for hundreds of years, they will drive out the Germans. Sooner or later, they contend, the tide of battle will turn. They claim that they have hundreds of thousands of men constantly drilling inside of the walls of Paris, and many more taking lessons in soldiery outside of the confines of that city; that time tells in their favor; that a hostile population becomes every day more effective in harassing the communications of the invaders; and that if they can but win one brilliant victory, it will arouse an electric enthusiasm fatal to the Prussian army.

On the other hand, the Germans are apparently proceeding in their investment of Paris with the same regularity and activity they have displayed in their previous operations. They count confidently upon the speedy fall of the powerful capital, and they seem to anticipate that after its capture effective resistance against such terms as they may choose to impose will be impossible.

Cannons, bombs, needle-guns, chassapots, mitrailleuses, infernal machines, starvation, misery, bloodshed, death, must decide this stern debate; but how it will terminate remains scarcely less of a mystery than when the first guns were fired at Saubringen.

ARREST OF LYONS AND MASON.

It is reported that Ned Lyons, alias Landman, the Navy Yard burglar, with George Mason, the burglar whose bail was declared forfeited a few days ago, and another eminent professor of the art of burglary, have been captured at Warsaw, New York. Lyons is held in Warsaw on several charges, and there is a strong probability that he will be convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment before our courts can have an opportunity to investigate his case. If it can be so managed that he and Mason will be sentenced upon a variety of counts both here and in Warsaw, the public will have cause for congratulation. These men are known to be among the most expert and daring burglars in the country, and their operations, both here and in New York State, were but episodes of a regular professional tour which they were making. If they can be safely locked up in a penitentiary under sentences that will detain them for a long series of years, a blow of the most decided character will be inflicted upon the organization of the gang to which they belong. This gang is now an object of terror to bank officers, merchants, and all who have valuable personal property, and the officers of the law owe it to themselves and to the public to leave nothing undone that will aid in putting these two ringleaders where they will not be able any longer to inflict injury upon the honest portion of the community.

We understand that the identification of Lyons was due to the exertions of Recorder Givin, who has spared no pains or expense to remedy, as far as possible, the serious mistake he committed in releasing the thief upon straw bail. While Mr. Givin's blunder in this case is not altogether in the extreme, credit

must be given him for his efforts to retrieve it to the utmost of his ability. At the same time, the identification of Lyons was due quite as much to good luck as to good management, and his case and that of Mason will be a warning to all officers of justice empowered to decide upon the fitness of bail offered for notorious criminals to exercise a more rigid scrutiny than ever into the character of the security. Mason was released upon the bond of a professional bail-giver, who was well aware of the character of his man and the risks he ran; and as Mason, owing to his professional engagements in a neighboring State, was not on hand when his case was called in court, his bail has been declared forfeited. If it is true that he has been arrested, and he is proceeded here, an effort will undoubtedly be made to release John Stephenson, the professional bail-giver who turned him loose upon society after he was once fairly in the clutches of the law, from the penalty to which he is now liable. We hope sincerely that the Judges will not show Stephenson any favor in this matter, but will decide that he is not entitled to consideration, and that he must pay the penalty to which he subjected himself when he interfered in behalf of Mason. Stephenson is well known to be good for the amount of Mason's bail bond, and it was for this reason that the Court was obliged to accept him. If he can now be made to suffer, a check will be placed upon the business of professional bail-giving, and consequently upon the thieves who by the payment of a few hundred dollars are able to either escape or to prey upon society while waiting for trial.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

If our ancestors had selected the site for what is now known as Independence Hall with exclusive reference to their own convenience, and to the centre of business and population in their day, it would have been located near Front and Market or Front and Chestnut. They had sense enough and patriotism enough, however, to see that "westward the star of empire takes its way," carrying with it business as well as population and buildings, and to erect the great public edifices of their period on the outskirts of the city, as it then existed. Stupidity and selfishness should not be allowed to prevent us from adopting a similar policy now. The advocates of Washington Square tell us that it is now the business centre, and this assertion may be nearly correct, but they tax public credulity fearfully when they aver that business centres do not change. Who does not know that there has been a westward business movement of at least three squares during the last ten or fifteen years? Why were the newspaper offices which advocate Washington Square removed from Third or Fourth and Chestnut streets to Sixth or Seventh and Chestnut? Why was the Post Office removed from Third and Chestnut to Fifth and Chestnut? Why are the fashionable stores and the leading hotels which were formerly located east of Sixth street now nearly all located west of Eighth street? Why was the Mercantile Library removed from Fifth street to Tenth? Why are some of the comparatively new banks and insurance offices located west of Eighth street? Why have merchants who formerly did an immense business on Second street opened stores on or west of Eighth street? Why have hundreds of dwellings on Walnut, Chestnut, and Arch streets, west of Sixth, been converted into offices or stores during the last few years? There is but one answer to these interrogations. Business, as well as population, moves westward. If Washington Square is the business centre to-day, it cannot long remain so in this progressive age; and if business moves westward as rapidly during the next twenty-five years as it has during the last quarter of a century, by the time the proposed new public buildings are erected, Broad and Market will be as near to the business centre as Washington Square, while for the accommodation of future generations, as well as of the masses of the people, it will be infinitely the best site.

PORTRAITS OF OUR MAYORS.

Mr. W. F. Smith started a good artistic idea in Select Council yesterday, which both chambers endorsed, and which we believe will be cordially approved by all the citizens of Philadelphia. This was to appoint a joint committee to ascertain the cost of procuring portraits of the Mayors of Philadelphia since consolidation; and we presume that if the artists are found to be sufficiently reasonable in their charges, Councils will readily consent to appropriate the funds necessary for carrying out the idea. We believe that there are photographs and other authentic likenesses of Judge Conrad, the first Mayor after consolidation, in existence, while all of his successors are still living; and they are all fine subjects for artistic treatment. Judge Conrad had a noble physiognomy, while it would be difficult to find four more characteristic heads than those which adorn the shoulders of Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Morton McMichael, and Daniel M. Fox. The portraits of these gentlemen will make an excellent beginning for a municipal portrait gallery that will be one of the attractions of the new municipal buildings to be erected upon Penn Square. There are half-a-dozen artists at least in Philadelphia who could paint these portraits in an eminently satisfactory manner, and at the very highest price that is likely to be charged by the painters of the best reputation the cost of procuring them cannot be sufficiently great to cause much hesitation about the propriety of giving the order. The city of Philadelphia in its corporate capacity has done little or nothing to encourage artists, and if it were possible to extend Mr. Smith's proposition so as to include the portraits of all the Mayors of Philadelphia from the foundation of the city, the artists would have cause to rejoice and we would obtain at once a gallery of pictures of the greatest interest and value.

OUR DEMOCRATIC POLICE.

The following circular, which has been issued by the Democratic City Executive Committee to the members of the police force, speaks for itself. Mayor Fox, in his last message to Councils, set forth in a very explicit manner the fact that the police force was entirely too small to perform in a proper manner its legitimate duties of guarding the lives and property of our citizens, and yet the Democratic managers are able to make use of the men to promote their party interests at the coming election. The Mayor may perhaps say with regard to this circular that he never endorsed it or countenanced the use of the police in the manner indicated, but it is certain that the Mayor has done nothing to put a stop to the outrage, and the merest tyro in politics knows that if any policeman refuses to obey the behests of the committee he will, in a very brief space of time, be retired to private life. The police force is supported by the tax-payers for the performance of specific duties, and it is an outrage of the grossest description for them to be turned into political machines. Independently of the impropriety of the circular, it is obvious that while the policemen are acting as Democratic canvassers they cannot be attending to their legitimate duties, and the consequence is that the city will be left to take care of itself. This circular will give our citizens an insight into the manner in which affairs will be managed wherever the Democrats get the upper hand, and its perusal ought to decide any wavering voter who is yet undetermined as to how he will cast his ballot on Tuesday next.

No. 724 SANSON STREET, Philadelphia, September 29, 1870.

Gentlemen—You have been assigned to canvass the division of the ward. We desire it to be done in the following manner:—Obtain a printed list of the registered voters of the above named divisions, and with the list proceed through the division. Ask at each house the name of the man residing therein, at the same time ascertain his politics, examine the list to ascertain whether the name given corresponds with the name upon the list. If it does not, and his name is not upon the list, and he is a Democratic voter, see that he has it placed upon the registry on Saturday next, October 1, 1870. Do not neglect this, it is all important. Mark opposite the name of each Democrat the letter D; opposite the name of each Republican, the letter R; opposite the name of each man who has moved from the division the word "moved," and opposite the name of each man who is not a voter the words "no voter." After you have thoroughly and completely canvassed your division, and marked the list in the manner above described, you will return it to the Democratic canvasser of the above-named division on Friday evening next, September 30, 1870, so that he may correct any errors existing thereon. On Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3d days of October, you will remain at the place appointed for the sitting of the canvassers in the division you have been assigned to, to render such assistance as the Democratic canvasser may request. By order of the Democratic candidates. GEORGE MCGOWAN, Secretary.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League and President of the National Hall meeting brands as a falsehood the assertion made in the advertising columns of the Morning Post of the 6th inst., that the Trades Union League had denounced Hon. William D. Kelley and pledged itself to support General William B. Thomas. The pretended resolutions were pure inventions, and we are astonished to learn that the Post, after inserting them, neglected or refused to expose the fraud this morning, after it had been informed by Mr. McVerry that no such resolutions were adopted. The prospects of General Thomas must be desperate when such despicable and dishonest tricks are perpetrated in his behalf, and they will serve to make his demagogism on the Chinese question more ridiculous and revolting than ever.

The Age expresses great admiration for the Thomas platform on the Chinese question. It is much more ultra than the resolution adopted by the late Democratic State Convention in New York, for that merely opposed the coolie system without venturing to prohibit voluntary immigration from China or any other portion of the world. But the Age, like the General, cares nothing for the traditional policy of the country, for treaties, or for common sense, and it is satisfied only by the sublime doctrine that the Chinese "have no right to come here at all!"

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In another column will be found a card from Captain John V. Creely, setting forth his position in the Congressional canvass, and detailing, evidently in a truthful way, the manner in which the nomination was made. Captain Creely's card will be found interesting to every voter in the district, and should at least receive attention at the hands of the voters of that district.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—As President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League, and as the President of the meeting held by that body at National Hall on Wednesday evening, it becomes my duty to warn you of a falsehood by which it is attempted to deceive you. The advertising columns of the "Morning Post" of October 6 contain resolutions denouncing Hon. William D. Kelley, and pledging the League to support General William B. Thomas for Congress. The advertisement states that they were unanimously adopted, and a paragraph in the editorial column refers to them as having been passed. Now, I hereby certify that none of these resolutions were ever proposed to or considered by the meeting, and that the advertisement is a falsehood and forgery. WILLIAM MOWBRAY, President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League and President of the National Hall meeting, 10:30.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The great importance of the approaching Congressional election to the interests of our city, and being the regular Republican nominee for Congress in the Second district, the time has arrived when I should lay before the people a short but complete statement of my reasons for asking their support. I claim to be the regular Republican nominee for three reasons:— I. That I was nominated by the convention held Wednesday, June 15, 1870, in accordance with the rules governing the Republican party. II. That a majority of the whole number of delegates voted for me, having received 43 votes out of 65. III. That I was renominated by the convention held Tuesday, September 13, 1870, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, receiving 44 votes out of 65. As soon as Mr. O'Neill was defeated in the nomination, the influence of all the United States Government departments within the city (Revenue, Post Office, Custom House, Mint, Arsenal, Navy-Yard, etc.), was brought to bear upon the various ward executive committees to induce them to send such representatives only to the City Executive Committee as would favor Mr. O'Neill. In this they succeeded, and to-day a majority of the Republican City Executive Committee hold office under the United States and city governments. Mr. O'Neill then appealed to the City Executive Committee, protesting against his recognition as the regular nominee by that body. His plan was to have the whole matter referred to a sub-committee consisting of the members of the City Committee who represented the wards comprising the Second Congressional district. To secure a majority of said sub-committee, the seats of Messrs. Peak and Every, of the First and Twenty-sixth wards, were contested. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hahn, Porter, McCullough, Hong, and Albright, was appointed, to whom these contested seats were referred. Of this committee, Messrs. Porter and McCullough, representing the Eighth and Tenth wards, were delegates for Mr. O'Neill at the convention of June 15. Now what was the consequence? Messrs. Peak and Every were thrown out and Lutz and McBride (both O'Neill men) admitted, although it was positively and distinctly shown that in the First ward Mr. Peak received a majority of the votes cast and that a friend of Mr. O'Neill's seized the credentials of the Ward Executive Committee, and whilst destroying them drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared interfere. In McBride's case the testimony showed that the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee consisted of fifty-one members, and that out of these 51 McBride received 17 and Every 34 votes.

After the organization of the City Committee, the matter was referred to this sub-committee, in accordance with the plan above mentioned. This committee consisted of Messrs. Lutz, Porter, Hill, McCullough, and McBride, three of whom are Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, McBride, Porter, and McCullough, the latter two also delegates of Mr. O'Neill's. Hill is Collector of Delinquent Taxes and from Mr. O'Neill's ward, the Ninth, and Lutz Alderman of the First ward. When Mr. O'Neill and myself appeared before this committee, I protested against its jurisdiction for the following reasons:— I. That a Congressman was a State officer, and that the highest political authority in the State, to wit, the State Central Committee, was the only power that could decide contests for the nomination for that office. II. That the City Committee was a local committee, whose jurisdiction extended only to city and county officers. III. That the State of Pennsylvania was divided into twenty-four Congressional districts, and that, with the exception of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-second, the districts were composed of a combination of counties, 5 consisting of a combination of 2 counties, 3 of 3, 4 of 4, 5 of 5, and 1 of 1.

That in the First Congressional District, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Philadelphia and Bucks county, no provision in the rules was made for the election of delegates in the city wards so long as they should be connected with Bucks county in the formation of a Congressional district. See Section II, rule 5. VI. That if a dispute should arise in any of these districts, the County Committee could decide, but the whole matter in dispute would have to be referred to the State Central Committee.

I also, in the presence of Mr. O'Neill and the committee, stated that I would do anything to settle the dispute harmoniously and quietly, as there were already sufficient dissatisfaction and strife in the ranks of the party, and offered the following propositions, to wit:— I. To appear with Mr. O'Neill before the State Central Committee, submit the facts, and abide by its decision. II. To refer the matter to a committee of six, Mr. O'Neill to select three and myself three, none of whom should hold office under either City, State, or Federal Government. That the committee should be sworn in our presence, then submit the evidence, and abide by the decision of a majority. If the committee should be evenly divided, allow them to select a seventh, whose decision should be final, and from which there should be no appeal.

III. To go before the people, hold a new delegate election, have the inside officers sworn in our presence, and then refer the matter to the State Central Committee. IV. To reconvene the convention, and if possible mutually agree upon a chairman of the temporary organization and a Committee on Credentials. If not, to allow the City Executive Committee to detail one of their number to effect a temporary organization, and also to appoint the Committee on Credentials. That whoever should receive a majority of the votes should be the recognized nominee. I pledged myself that if under any of the above propositions Mr. O'Neill should be the favored one, I would support him with my whole strength and induce my friends to do likewise. Mr. O'Neill rejected all of the above propositions, and would not consent to the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee, assuring us as I have before shown, of three Assistant Assessors of Revenue, two of whom were his delegates, and the remaining two directly in his interests. I then requested the committee to postpone the consideration of the case until the question of jurisdiction could be laid before the State Central Committee, which would convene at Altoona in a few days; provided that if the State Committee should decline my plea of jurisdiction, to submit to the decision of the City Committee. Mr. O'Neill and I then left the room, and the committee, without notifying me as to whether or not they would admit or overrule my plea of want of jurisdiction, and without examining a witness, with the exception of Mr. King, one of the O'Neill faction, reported in favor of Mr. O'Neill. This was on Saturday, August 13. On Tuesday, August 16, the State Central Committee met at Altoona. I appeared before them, and notified them of the trouble in the Second district, and asked to be heard. After a lengthy debate the committee refused to hear me on account of the absence of Mr. O'Neill. It was, however, decided that they (the State Central Committee) had absolute jurisdiction over disputes arising in all the Congressional districts, and referred the dispute in the Second to their Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Leeds, chairman, Titterton, Miller, and Elliott, of Philadelphia; Mackay, of Allegheny; Seranton, of Luzerne, and Garretson of Schuylkill. This committee was announced by the secretary, who read from his minutes, and acquiesced in by the chairman, Mr. John Corrado.

Subsequently the Executive Committee met in P. H. Hall, on the 20th of August and 3-p.m. and 6-p.m. Mr. O'Neill received notice to appear before said committee, but failed to do so. I appeared at each meeting with my papers, credentials, and witnesses, some sixty in number. No quorum could be obtained until the meeting held September 6. The committee, without hearing any evidence, although the resolution agreed upon by the State Committee directed "that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee," adopted a set of resolutions ordering the reconvening of the convention, and selected one of their number, Charles A. Miller, to act as temporary chairman and also a committee on contested seats. After the adoption by the Executive Committee of the resolution reconvening the convention, I proposed to Mr. O'Neill to acquiesce in the decision and meet in the convention with his delegates, pledging myself that if he should receive the nomination I would heartily endorse and support him. This he positively refused to do.

In compliance with the decision of the State Executive Committee, the convention reassembled on Tuesday, September 13, when I received the nomination a second time, having received 44 out of 65 votes. In the meantime, fearing that the State Executive Committee was not wholly in Mr. O'Neill's interests, influence had been brought to bear upon Mr. Coville to repudiate the Executive Committee and appoint one which was wholly at the service of Mr. O'Neill. Through the trickery, duplicity, and treachery of honest John Coville this was done, and a committee, consisting of Mahlon H. Dickinson (Chief Commissioner of Highways), Chairman, John E. Adickes (Health Officer), William R. Leeds (Collector of Internal Revenue, Second district, and nominee for Sheriff), Pennypacker, of Chester; Horatio Gates Jones, Garretson of Schuylkill, and Ewing of Allegheny. This committee, acting as it did without authority, and in direct disobedience of the resolution agreed upon at Altoona, and without even notifying me, or attempting to give me an opportunity of being heard before them, adopted a resolution declaring that they had no jurisdiction in the matter. These are the facts of the case, and if I had been permitted to have the evidence heard by either committee could have shown conclusively:— I. That Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee, that he never received the nomination, his delegates having held it from the Convention. II. That a majority of the delegates were against him, 46 out of 65. III. That there has never been a contest for a Congressional nomination in any district in the State where there has been such outrageous and stupendous frauds committed upon the people as there have in this. IV. That on the part of Mr. O'Neill some of these frauds are as follows:— 1. Failure to comply with the rules relative to registering voters. 2. Striking legal voters from the registry, because in opposition to Mr. O'Neill. 3. The seating of his delegates were inside officers at the delegate election, judges of their own election. 4. Bribery of election officers by money and Government appointments. 5. Stuffing of ballot boxes. 6. Destruction of ballot boxes where the vote was against Mr. O'Neill, by a mob organized for that purpose. 7. Voting of men under the names of voters known to be deceased. 8. Voting known Democrats. 9. Voting on names of the removals from divisions. 10. Voting men from the Second, Third, and Fourth wards and residents of other cities. 11. Control and manipulation of the City Executive Committee by Mr. O'Neill, by showing among other things that Mr. O'Neill, on several occasions, asserted "that he was all right—he had fixed the City Executive Committee, and that Creely would only have five votes in said committee." The question to be determined is, Are party rules to be binding or not? Is it worth while for a man to exert himself to procure a nomination for office, and after having done so honorably, to have his nomination nullified by the City Executive Committee because a majority of said committee favor some other man? Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee of the people of the Second district. He is the nominee of the City Executive Committee—a committee which should be for the good of the whole Republican party, but which, as at present constituted, is a partisan committee in the hands of a man controlled by United States Government officials. The real secret of the opposition to my nomination is simply this:—In the convention Mr. O'Neill did not have a delegate who did not hold office under the General Government, and which he had been instrumental in procuring. These men having failed to secure his nomination, it is now "vile or treachery." So long as they are holding position and drawing pay from the United States Treasury, they are strict party men, but the moment they have to give place to others they become disorganizers. The 11th of October will decide whether or not Mr. O'Neill, who, notwithstanding the printing of his name upon the ticket by the City Executive Committee, is running as an independent candidate, can be elected in opposition to the choice of the people. I further desire to state that, willing to make any sacrifice of my personal interests for the benefit of my party, I have repeatedly offered to withdraw, provided Mr. O'Neill would do the same, and take up a new man. This he has steadily refused. As to my position and views upon the leading questions of the day, I am strongly in favor of protection to American industry—no man can properly represent any portion of the State of Pennsylvania who is not inflexibly opposed to the importation of coolie labor, and who is determined to do his duty to the intelligent, educated workingmen of the country, and in opposition to the principles of our republican institutions, and pledge myself that if elected will do all in my power to secure such legislation as will effectually prevent coolie importation. I am opposed to the granting of the public lands for merely speculative purposes. The future welfare of our country demands their reservation for the benefit of actual settlers. And, finally, as sound upon, and as true to, all Republican principles, as any man in the Republican party. I remain, very respectfully, JOHN V. CREELY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The undersigned, as Citizens of Philadelphia, impressed with the growing importance of placing trustworthy and intelligent persons in Public Offices, respectfully recommend to their fellow-citizens the election of MR. WM. R. LEEDS TO THE SHERIFFALTY. The proper administration of the office of Sheriff peculiarly exacts such qualifications, and Mr. Leeds is known to the undersigned as a gentleman who possesses them, and who is therefore worthy to receive the support and confidence of the people. MCKEAN, BORIE & CO., BENJAMIN BULLOCK'S SONS, WILLIAM SELLERS & CO., RANOLPH & JENKS, MOHRIS, TARKER & CO., ALEXANDER WHILLIDIN & SONS, M. BAIRD & CO., BUNTING, DURBORROW & CO., EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO., LEWIS W. HARTON & CO., COATES BROTHERS, ALEXANDER G. CATELL & CO., STOKES, CALDWELL & CO., WETHERILL & BROTHER, JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO., HENRY B. BROTHERS, H. C. ORAM & CO., HENRY DISTON & SON, HOFFMAN & KENNEDY, R. G. A. WRIGHT, WM. SCHUBERT & SONS, NOBLETT, BROWN, NOBLETT & CO., WILLIAM A. SIMPSON & SON, EDLIOTT & DUNN, BRIDGEBURGH MANUFACTURING CO., MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, E. R. TAGGART & CO., ANSPACH & STANTON, JOHN & JAMES DOBSON, THOMAS BIRCH & SON, BROWN & WOELPPER, FIELD & HARBIE, LAMBERT, BROWN, NOBLETT & CO., GROVE & BROTHER, TAUSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO., CHARLES GIBBONS, MOITON MCMICHAEL, ALEXANDER HENRY, CHARLES M. PREVOST, JOHN P. YERRE, N. B. BROWNE, FREDERICK M. ADAMS, NATHAN HILLES, JOHN PRIDE, HERRILL, BARTON B. JENKS, JAMES L. CL. GHORN, SPENCER ROBERTS, JOHN RICE, HENRY BUMM, CHAS. GILPIN, WILLIAM H. KERN, HECTOR TYNDALE, HENRY B. BENNERS, DAVID WALLACE, EDWARD H. BISHAM, EDWARD BROWNING, F. T. WALTON, HENRY D. MOORE, A. H. FRANCISCUS, COFFIN COLBERT, HENRY C. BRYANT, JOHN H. MURPHY, SAMUEL C. COOK, JOHN H. CHAMBERS, HENRY C. HOWELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE SHALL THE COURT HOUSE BE LOCATED?—This is an exceedingly important question. And how shall it be answered? There are two factions, each having a favorite theory as to the location of the new building. One party strongly asserts that it shall stand where it is now, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut; that this spot is the centre of the city, and that litigants, lawyers, and witnesses will be seriously inconvenienced if it be put anywhere else. This party forgets the immense growth of the city, and that some of the old landmarks, which were once so prominent, no longer exist; that the tide of business has flowed during the last ten years, and is still flowing almost monthly, in a western direction. A simple fact will be sufficient. It will be remembered that in 1846, the Messrs. Bailey, Levy, and others of equal note had their places of business in Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, that Farr and the Messrs. Kelly, well known as fashionable and artistic tailors, had their shops in the same locality. Where are they now? The Kellys at Juniper and Chestnut; Haeigh, Levy's successor, in Chestnut street, near Eleventh; the Messrs. Bailey at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut; and George W. Farr in Ninth street, near Market. All these are sharp, keen men of business, and had not the times urged it, would never have moved their business localities. They pay higher rents where they now are, and make as much money as before. Now, should the Court House be moved to West Penn Square, these men and a hundred others are as near the new Court House as the old. Again, say the advocates of the Washington Square building, it will be so much farther for a Market street merchant, if he have a suit, to go to Penn Square. Not a bit. The street cars seem to completely obviate distance, and it is no more inconvenient for a tailor and his witnesses to be at Penn Square than at Chestnut street. The time expended is the same, the trouble of arriving there the same, and there will be certainly no more time expended in the trial of a case at Broad street than at Sixth and Walnut streets. As far as the Criminal Court is concerned, it will be precisely the same, as the parties in the court are generally brought up in the van. The lawyers will be compelled to move their professional lares and Penates a little further westward, and that will be the only inconvenience. 11

1113 CHESTNUT STREET 1113

The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership upon the 1st ultimo for the prosecution of a general UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN BUSINESS, would most respectfully inform the public that they will open on SATURDAY, October 8, a choice selection of entirely New Goods in Laces, Brocatelles, Striped and Plain Terrys, Table and Piano Covers, Cretonnes, etc., all of which they have marked TEN PER CENT. BELOW the prevailing prices of the past year, notwithstanding a corresponding ADVANCE on account of the European War. M. Stevenson, C. P. Schwemmer, STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

TO WHICH PARTY DOES HE BELONG? General William B. Thomas—Dear Sir:—Yesterday I received a note from you enclosing two tickets—one Republican, the other Democratic—and a number of stickers, with your name as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth district. Enclosed in the note was an appeal to me for my vote. Now, as I am a party man, and always wish to vote understandingly, if you will answer me one question, I can then determine whether to vote for you or not. And, I doubt not, there are many other voters in the district who would like to have the question answered, and who will be governed in casting their vote by your answer. The question is—Are you a Republican or a Democrat? An answer will oblige at least one voter in the FIFTEENTH WARD. THE RARE OLD PLAYERS. An entirely new Lecture by CHARLES W. BROOKE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 7, at Le Wacker's No. 24 Chestnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10:41 UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION, 1870-71. The regular Lecture of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 10th, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full Course, \$10. R. E. ROGERS, M. D. Dean Medical Faculty. JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This College is to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, under the supervision of Professor R. H. DUKSON, M. D. on MONDAY, October 11, at 8 P. M. 10:42